

Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARD WARNINGS	RISK PHRASES	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
	Irritating to skin, eyes, and the respiratory system.	

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name	Myristic Acid		
Catalog Number	M0476	Supplier	TCI America 9211 N. Harborgate St. Portland OR 1-800-423-8616
Synonym	Tetradecanoic Acid		
Chemical Formula	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂		
CAS Number	544-63-8	In case of Emergency Call	Chemtrec® (800) 424-9300 (U.S.) (703) 527-3887 (International)

Section II. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percent (%)	TLV/PEL	Toxicology Data
Myristic Acid	544-63-8	Min. 97.0%(GC, T)	Not available.	Rat LD ₅₀ (oral) >10 g/kg Mouse LD ₅₀ (intravenous) 43 mg/kg

Section III. Hazards Identification

Acute Health Effects	Irritating to eyes and skin on contact. Inhalation causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory system. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.
Chronic Health Effects	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY : Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this compound is not known to aggravate existing medical conditions.

Section IV. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, oxygen can be administered. Seek medical attention if respiration problems do not improve.
Ingestion	INDUCE VOMITING by sticking finger in throat. Lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive.

Section V. Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability	May be combustible at high temperature.	Auto-Ignition	Not available.
Flash Points	113°C (235.4°F).	Flammable Limits	Not available.
Combustion Products	These products are toxic carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).		
Fire Hazards	Not available.		
Explosion Hazards	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet. Consult with local fire authorities before attempting large scale fire-fighting operations.		

Section VI. Accidental Release Measures

Spill Cleanup Instructions	Irritating Material. Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning the spill by rinsing any contaminated surfaces with copious amounts of water. Consult federal, state, and/or local authorities for assistance on disposal.
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Section VII. Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage Information	IRRITANT. Keep away from heat. Mechanical exhaust required. When not in use, tightly seal the container and store in a dry, cool place. Avoid excessive heat and light. Do not breathe dust. Always store away from incompatible compounds such as oxidizing agents, alkalis (bases).
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Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.
Personal Protection	Splash goggles. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product. Be sure to use a MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator or equivalent.
	
Exposure Limits	Not available.

Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state @ 20°C	Solid. (White Granules.)	Solubility	Soluble in absolute alcohol, methanol, ether, petroleum ether, benzene, chloroform. Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity	0.8622 (water=1) / 54°C		
Molecular Weight	228.37	Partition Coefficient	Not available.
Boiling Point	250°C (482°F) @ 100 mmHg	Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Melting Point	54°C (129.2°F)	Vapor Density	Not available.
Refractive Index	1.4305	Volatility	Not available.
Critical Temperature	Not available.	Odor	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.	Taste	Not available.

Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability	This material is stable if stored under proper conditions. (See Section VII for instructions)
Conditions of Instability	Avoid excessive heat and light.
Incompatibilities	Reactive with oxidizing agents, alkalis (bases).

Section XI. Toxicological Information

RTECS Number	QH4375000
Routes of Exposure	Eye Contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Toxicity Data	Rat LD ₅₀ (oral) >10 g/kg Mouse LD ₅₀ (intravenous) 43 mg/kg
Chronic Toxic Effects	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY : Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this compound is not known to aggravate existing medical conditions.
Acute Toxic Effects	Irritating to eyes and skin on contact. Inhalation causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory system. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.

Section XII. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
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Environmental Fate Myristic acid occurs naturally in most animal and vegetable fats. Myristic acid may be released into the environment in various waste streams from its production and use as an ingredient in soaps and shaving creams, in lubricants, in coatings for anodized aluminum, in cosmetics, in the synthesis of esters for flavors and perfumes, and as a component of food-grade additives. If released to the atmosphere, myristic acid is expected to exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere based on an extrapolated vapor pressure of 1.4×10^{-6} mm Hg at 25 deg C. Vapor-phase myristic acid is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half-life of 23 hours. Particulate-phase myristic acid may be physically removed from the atmosphere by wet and dry deposition. If released to soil, myristic is expected to be immobile based on an estimated Koc value of 5.0×10^4 . Volatilization of myristic acid from wet and dry soil surfaces is not expected to occur based on an estimated Henry's Law constant of 5.0×10^{-7} atm-cu m/mole and this compound's vapor pressure, respectively. Limited biodegradation data suggest that myristic acid is susceptible to biodegradation: myristic acid reached 2% of its theoretical oxygen demand after 5 days using a sewage inoculum; the half-life of the sodium salt in an unacclimated activated sludge inoculum was 20 hours at 25 deg C. If released into water, myristic acid's estimated Koc values indicate that adsorption to suspended solids and sediment is expected to occur. Myristic acid's pKa of 4.9 indicates that it will exist predominately in the ionized form under environmental pHs. Volatilization of myristic acid from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based on this compound's pKa and its estimated Henry's Law constant. The potential for bioconcentration of myristic acid in aquatic organisms is very high based on an estimated BCF of 2.6×10^4 . Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important process due to lack of hydrolyzable functional groups. Occupational exposure to myristic acid may occur through inhalation of dust particles and dermal contact with this compound at workplaces where myristic acid is produced or used. The general population will be exposed to myristic acid via inhalation of ambient air, ingestion of food and drinking water, and dermal contact with consumer products containing myristic acid.

Section XIII. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Recycle to process, if possible. Consult your local regional authorities. You may be able to dissolve or mix material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber system. Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of the substance.

Section XIV. Transport Information

DOT Classification Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

PIN Number Not applicable.

Proper Shipping Name Not applicable.

Packing Group (PG) Not applicable.

DOT Pictograms



Section XV. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

TSCA Chemical Inventory (EPA) This compound is **ON** the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory list.

WHMIS Classification (Canada) On DSL.

EINECS Number (EEC) 208-875-2

EEC Risk Statements R36/37/38- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Japanese Regulatory Data ENCS No. (2)-608

Section XVI. Other Information

Version 1.0
Validated on 10/6/2006.
Printed 2/25/2011.

Notice to Reader

TCI laboratory chemicals are for research purposes only and are NOT intended for use as drugs, food additives, households, or pesticides. The information herein is believed to be correct, but does not claim to be all inclusive and should be used only as a guide. Neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All chemical reagents must be handled with the recognition that their chemical, physiological, toxicological, and hazardous properties have not been fully investigated or determined. All chemical reagents should be handled only by individuals who are familiar with their potential hazards and who have been fully trained in proper safety, laboratory, and chemical handling procedures. Although certain hazards are described herein, we can not guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist. Our MSDS sheets are based only on data available at the time of shipping and are subject to change without notice as new information is obtained. Avoid long storage periods since the product is subject to degradation with age and may become more dangerous or hazardous. It is the responsibility of the user to request updated MSDS sheets for products that are stored for extended periods. Disposal of unused product must be undertaken by qualified personnel who are knowledgeable in all applicable regulations and follow all pertinent safety precautions including the use of appropriate protective equipment (e.g. protective goggles, protective clothing, breathing equipment, facial mask, fume hood). For proper handling and disposal, always comply with federal, state, and local regulations.